Sinensis and are therefore of interest to us.

The first to be mentioned is H. Cameronii. This species was illustrated in Paxton's Magazine of Botany, Vol. 8, 1841, and shortly thereafter another publication reproduced this plate in a slightly different form. It was named for a Mr. Cameron, of Birmingham Botanical Garden, and was said to have been raised from seed sent from Madagascar in 1831. There has been some confusion to the naming of this species, but down through the years, it has been popular with the hybridists and its prominent petal striping is noted in many of our latest hybrids.

Hibiscus Schizopetalus, or coral hibiscus, as it is known in Hawaii is a native form of tropical Africa, and has been widely used in the development of some of our common varieties, particularly of the "hedge" hibiscus in Hawaii and Florida. When crossed with Rosa-Sinensis, the hybrids are generally characterized by a long, pendulous staminal column and scalloped petal edges. The most common colors in this class are reds and pinks, but a few years ago, a lovely white sport appeared in Florida from the variety Dainty (LaFrance).

Schizopetalus hybrids are common in Hawaii, Florida and Texas, and I grow them here as novelties. But because they are not as hardy as the Rosa-Sinensis, particularly in the case of the roots, I do not use this species in my work, except in the development of miniature types, now beginning to engage my interest and that of some other fanciers. Flowers of perfect form, not over an inch and a half across and some Florida enthusiasts specialize in these tiny forms.

In this connection, the small flowered doubles, in several colors, called "carnation hibiscus", are often used as parents. It is generally conceded that the carnation type resulted from a cross between a double Rosa-Sinensis and the Schizopetalus, but I can present no authoritative evidence of this. Also, the

small chrysanthemum-like red and white variety called Baptistii, and mentioned in early publications, is popularly supposed to have derived from Schizopetalus. But here again, I have seen no reference to this in print.

This brings us to a discussion of the several native Hawaiian species of hibiscus. Only three of these, H. Arnottianus, H. Waimae and H. Kokio have been found to cross with H. Rosa-Sinensis, Schizopetalus and Cameronii. The first two are whites and are sometime classed as one; they are found in several different forms, at least from a horticultural viewpoint and all have a delicate fragrance. Of the whites, hybridists, and Mr. Johnson in particular, used Tantalus White most frequently. This is planted here under the name Purity. In my own work, I use what is known as Punaluu White, a very vigorous, large leaved variety, with a flower having excellent substance and long bloom life. Punaluu White is one parent of my Ross Estey, now widely grown in Florida and Hawaii.

The H. Kokio or Oahu Red, was widely used by early hybridizers in Hawaii and this probably accounts for the shiny, dark, camellia-like leaves which occasionally are apparent on present day hybrids. The flower is quite small and it will serve only as a pollen plant. However, it almost always transmits its excellent foliage qualities and as I have found it quite hardy in Southern California, I am using it more and more in my crosses. In fact, this form will be the basis for some of the work which Dr. Stewart has so graciously allowed me to start at the State and County Arboretum, and the first generation hybrids of H. Kokio and the several selected varieties of Rosa-Sinensis are now at the Arboretum.

Hawaii has other beautiful hibiscus species as well as members of a family called Hibiscadelphus. One of the showy species is H. Breckenridgii, rather rare, which produces handsome yellow flowers, I have